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VOL. VIII.—NO. 21. WEEKLY EDITION. MARCH 25, 1871.

SPRING.

Up from the glowing South with genial eyes,
All sleepy with the flash of brilliant days
Or chirping bird, gleam-painted butterflies,
Gold pavers shore and lily crested river,
Where gathered insects 'mongst lush emerald quiver,
And all the perfumes of spice islands breathe,
And silver wells the waves round rocks of coral wreathe.

All gathered in the meshes of a rainbow net,
The gorgeous hues with shimmer made beset,
Soft things, before her. Like to reed-tuned note,
Such as from the sheperd's pipe o'er meadows float,
So sounds the soft wind-whisper of her voice—
"Coming! O dull, dead earth arise! rejoice!
The Easter of the year is come—wake up to life!"

The challenge rings far to the snow-bound North
The Ice-King trembles—"Up, ye warriors, forth!
Hear ye this wind with sweet perfumes cleave the air?
An army comes." Nay, but a maiden fair
Smiles at the Winter-King in his despair—
And he his death-fraught scepter throwing down,
Leaves her unfettered hand, and yields his crown.
And through the mountain gorges sounds her voice
"Coming! O floods chained in waters fire! rejoice!
The easter of the year is come—wake up to life.

A liquid murmur, like the west wind stroke
Of Nature on the silver lute-strings broke.
The silence; then a cadence wild and sharp;
Like to mad, fitful chords on untuned harp;
And with a passionate and thundering note
Forward rocketh the swelling waters pour—
Till, tuned to melody, they sweep
And in the smiling vales lift up their Easter song.

Awake, ye buds and blossoms! Perfume sweet
Steals through the lands, her daily steps to greet.
Bursts forth the dappled bloom from orchards gay.
Earth's primate—dark shadow the Cloudsweep May
Frosts over the green grown hedge with sudden white—
Pure Easter-garb after the long dark night.

Lo! at her voice fair Nature bursts the tomb,
And rises glorious in fresh beauty's bloom,
Type of a future spring that yet is to be,
When mortal shall wake up to immortality.
"O, all ye living ones, lift up your voice—
Coming! O dull, dead hearts arise! rejoice!
The Easter of the year is come—wake up to life."

Once a Week.

MR. SUMNER'S REMOVAL AND THE REASONS.

Debate in the U. S. Senate, March 10

Speeches of Senators Schurz and Wilson.

Executive Dictation and Party Discipline.

In the United States Senate March 10, Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, reported the Standing Committees as agreed to by the Republican caucus. A debate sprung up on the motion of Mr. Wilson to postpone the consideration of the report.

Mr. Schurz. It will have been noticed by Senators that in the resolution now before the Senate a change of some importance in the chairmanship of one of the committees is made. I refer to the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The late Chairman of the Committee, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] is my friend. I may say that I am bound to him by intimate personal relations; but I desire to state at the same time that whatever my personal relations to him might be my judgment on this question would not be affected by them. I think I speak the unanimous sentiment of my friends and myself when we go further and say that I speak the unanimous sentiment of the country, when I assert that the duties connected with the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations have been discharged by the Senator from Massachusetts with great credit to himself and to the committee, and to the country, and with great satisfaction to the American people.

I think that he is the best judge himself as the member of the Senate who by education, by training, by study, by ability, natural turn of mind, and social qualifications is most competent to fill all the high position. Of course I will not go so far as to say that there is no other member of the Senate who could not also creditably discharge its duties.

The resolution which has been reported to the Senate places the Senator from Massachusetts in that position, the Senator from Pennsylvania, not now in his seat, [Mr. Cameron.] A great many Senators as well as the Senator from Massachusetts must be taken out of the way to make room for him. There must evidently be some other change made, and I think a change must be made to take away from a position, so long and so honorably filled by the Senator from Massachusetts, the appearance of a gratification, a gratification which stands so prominent in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, a movement which, whatever the intent may have been, certainly has the appearance of a rebuke of that honorable member of this body, I think it is but just to him, it is but just to the Senate, that he should have had the opportunity to have the resolutions for which such a change is proposed should be laid open to the world. Sir, I am not the Senator who has introduced this resolution that the reasons are for this change to be given.

Several Senators—Question.

Mr. Morton, (to Mr. Howe,) I would answer it.

Mr. Howe, (to Mr. Howe,) I would not answer if I were say a word.

Mr. Howe. It is very evident that my friends are divided upon the question whether I shall answer a simple inquiry addressed to me by the Senator from Missouri. I should like to answer it, to respect it, and if possible to change the result. Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until to-morrow.

The President *pro tempore*. The question is on the motion to postpone, made by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Sherrill, of Vermont. Mr. President, I am one of those who thought that the change now proposed was unwise; but all the usual forms of opposition have been exhausted to defeat it, and it is unwise to make further opposition, and it is unusual, unprecedented, and while parties exist I think it will not be tolerated. I therefore hope that we shall now go on and complete the organization of the Senate as a majority have decided.

Mr. Schurz. Mr. President, I am sorry to hear the Senator from Vermont declare that all usual and all means are exhausted to avert this disagreement, and that nothing is left now but quiet submission to what a great many consider a wrong to the Senator. I, for my part, do not abandon the case so easily. Senators should remember that this is not the debate here is not made for the purpose of preventing action upon this resolution, but that it is made for the purpose of obtaining delay, that the effort is made with the single intention to restore among us that harmony which seems to have been so much broken. But while I am up I cannot refrain from replying in a few remarks to the statement made by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Howe].

He tells us that not the official but the personal relations between the President and the Secretary of State on the one side, and the Senator from Massachusetts on the other side, are unkindly. Sir, suppose that to be so, is that action of the President to be governed and determined by the occasional personal bickerings which may occur between a member of this body and a member of the executive department of the Government?

Is not this Government divided into three very distinct branches, each of which has its separate duties assigned to it? Do we not move in an independent sphere? Must we, before assigning any duties to any one of our number, first ask the President or the Secretary of State, if, for aught I know, any *clerk* Secretary appointed by the President how he looks personally upon that choice, whether the gentleman we select would be pleasant company for dinner? Is it, indeed, necessary that they should be in close, amicable, and confidential relations concerning questions simply appertaining to the intercourse of social life? No, sir: what is necessary is that the channels of official communication be open; that the President, or his Secretaries, shall be at liberty to communicate to the Senate, through the medium of committees, if not directly, those propositions which they desire to submit. And I ask the Senate is not this at the present moment the case? Is there the least obstruction?

It has been said that the Senator from Massachusetts has refused to entertain personal relations of any kind with the President and Secretary of State. I presume on this untrue. He has not refused to do that. On the contrary, on a very noted occasion, he has most emphatically declared that in spite of all that may have passed between them he was at any moment ready to regard and receive the Secretary of State as an old friend, and to transact with him such official business as might claim their co-operation. And I am sorry the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Patterson] is not now in his seat. On an occasion of some importance he was asked by the Secretary of State whether he knew from the chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations would receive him. The Senator from New Hampshire put that question formally to the Senator from Massachusetts and received the reply that he would receive Mr. Fish as an old friend, and would certainly most willingly and most glad to discuss such matters and to transact such business with him as might happen to be up for consideration.

Sir, is that not all that is necessary? Is it indeed required of the Chairman of our committees that they should fawn upon the members of the executive department of this country? Are they not to entertain any feelings of kindness for them as to their social intelligence?

And now, sir, let me call your attention to an occurrence which, had you been connected with it, perhaps might have aroused the sensitiveness of meeker men than you and I are. Before there was any rumor even of a disagreement of a social or personal character between the Senator from Massachusetts and the Secretary of State, a dispatch issued from the State Department with relation to our then Minister in England, Mr. Motley, who was known to be a friend of the Senator from Massachusetts, and who in the last dispatch had admitted to the fact that possibly his removal might be owing to the influence of the Senator from Massachusetts upon the question of annexation of San Domingo. That dispatch, as it issued from the State Department, the following sentence occurred:

"Mr. Motley must know, or if he does not know it he stands alone in his ignorance of the fact, that the Senators opposed to San Domingo treaty openly, generously, and with as much efficiency as did the distinguished Senator to whom he refers, 'measuring the Senate's responsibility,' 'said he, 'and have nevertheless continued to enjoy the undiminished confidence and the personal friendship of the President, than whom no man living is more tolerant of honest and manly differences of opinion, is more single of heart in his desire for the public welfare, is more disinterested or regardless of what concerns himself, is more frank and confiding in his own temper, and more likely to have the confidence and friendship to cover a secret and determined purpose to destroy."

This sentence, as it was understood by every one of the Senators to whom it pointed at the Senator from Massachusetts, and I must confess that, however kindly my relations with the Secretary of State might be, however much my relations with him as a gentleman and as a friend, it in any official document connected with the State Department in a sentence but excerpted pointing to me, I should not feel insulted to feel the insult; and although I would not have cut off official communication with the State Department upon sensitiveness might at least have been strong enough to prevent my accepted this dispatch.

And now, the Secretary of State and the President, (for the Secretary of State is supposed to be controlled by the President in regard to official communications,) having uttered a sentence like this,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

HOMES FOR WORKING PEOPLE.

Side by side with the altar of liberty stands the altar of home; and after all the eloquent things which are said about republican rights, the final test of institutions is the domestic character of its people. Leaving out of sight the inspiring and conserving agencies of patriotism, industry and enterprize which are embraced in its relationships, and considering its value in a merely commercial sense, we believe it to be true that the foundations of domestic life are as deeply laid in the relations of business as in the organic structure of human nature; and that, consequently, the more active and industrious a community may be, the more essential are good homes to the right development and direction of its enterprize.

The exact relation of poverty to vice, and of unclean associations to actual crime, will probably never be determined by statistics; but that very many of the evils of our great cities arise from overcrowded dwellings, we have not the slightest doubt. From the very nature of things it is almost impossible for decency and honesty to exist in the packed garrets and cellars of the poor. You cannot make a candle burn in a room full of carbonic acid: and yet it is expected that modesty will bloom and integrity flourish in noisome rookeries where families are herded together like brutes. Some time ago we copied from the Boston *Advertiser* a letter from the venerable JOSIAH QUINCY in relation to the importance of decent homes for workingmen and workingwomen, and the influence which they would exert upon the well-being of the community. The veteran philanthropist appeals in their behalf to interested capitalists, by urging that investments of this kind tend to strengthen the tenure by which all capital is held. We advert to the matter now from having observed in the *Independent* an article descriptive of certain homes for the poor, which have been built in London by a benevolent gentleman of means, SIR SIDNEY WATERLOO. The latest of these buildings is a five-story brick house, a hundred feet long by forty feet deep, with rooms of a clear height of eight feet and a half. These rooms are combined in small tenements, very convenient and perfectly lighted and ventilated, and are rented at rates no higher than is charged in New York houses for this style of rickety, unhealthful and filthy apartments. For four rooms, with ample kitchen conveniences in one, the rent is $2 25 a week in gold—equal to about $130 a year in our currency. Single rooms and suites of two are let at corresponding rents; and we learn that even at these low rates the capital put into the building pays a handsome dividend, and is so desirably invested that there is no lack of funds to build new houses, the ordinary interest on the property being twelve per cent. The architect under whose immediate supervision these homes have been built, and who has labored for forty years among the working men of London, says: "I know their necessities and desires, and I feel sure that the time will come when every mechanic will live in such buildings as we are now erecting. Each one will have his own neat, tasteful home." If the realization of such a vision is looked forward to in England, why can it not be fulfilled here? We are thoroughly convinced that as a financial question alone such an enterprise in our own city would be a success. It is quite possible to perform a good deed and make money by it. If our capitalists and heavy employers would build for the workingmen dwellings which should recognize the existence and minister to the growth of a healthy domestic sentiment, they would find it to be the wisest selfishness which they ever exhibited. If our millionaires will take time to think that with their workmen as with themselves the educating agencies of life lie principally within the circles of domestic power, and will invest a part of their philanthropy in making godliness possible by making cleanliness attainable, it would—even as a speculation—soon justify itself to the most shrewd financier, while it could hardly fail to be made manifest that its operatives had become better workmen, steadier, more careful, more sober; better fathers, husbands, brothers, citizens and friends. We do not mean to imply that perfect circumstances will produce perfect men, because this would involve the admission that man is simply a creature of circumstances; but still we say that so long as men and women are stalled in stables and crowded in pens and styes, it is scarcely a matter for marvel when they degenerate into cattle and swine.

We stated some time ago that Controller CONNOLLY, of the Tammany commission, had for two years past rendered no report either for the city or county whose finances he is supposed to regulate. We also stated that a committee composed of Mr. PETER COOPER, and two or three other prominent citizens, did the "certifying" as to the correctness of the Tammany accounts, and that their certificate brought an end of the whole matter. The New York *Times* publishes the assessments of personal property made in the cases of the gentlemen referred to, and contrasts them with the assessments made against the property of another large property owner not in anywise connected with the ring. The following is the list:

William B. Astor	$125,000
John Jacob Astor	75,000
Marshall O. Roberts	100,000
Moses Taylor	900,000
A. T. Stewart & Co.	2,500,000

The first, third and fourth, and we think also the second, of these names are those of members of PETER COOPER'S whitewashing committee: the last is that of a prominent citizen who is strongly opposed to the Tammany domination. The *Times* challenges correction of the figures set opposite their respective names. It is well known that the gentlemen in question are among the very heaviest property owners in New York. Mr. W. B. ASTOR probably leading the list. The returns, therefore, explain very clearly why these influential citizens should have consented to sign a general certificate to the honesty of the ring: but the disinterestedness of gentlemen who thus stand sponsors for the Tammany chiefs in order to evade their own share of the general burden will probably not be taken for granted.

WHAT COMES OF IT.

It is very generally conceded that the Democratic success in New Hampshire was caused by the removal of SUMNER from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. But the fruitage of this unfortunate mistake is by no means confined to that State. Had it been simply a question of local politics the Republican defeat would have possessed comparatively little significance. But local causes have on more than one occasion produced national consequences. We observe that the results of the New Hampshire election have, among a multiplicity of other evils arising from the same source, kindled anew the smouldering embers of Southern disaffection to the government, and reinvigorated the faith of that people in the eventual resuscitation of "the lost cause." The unpleasant and unwelcome state of feeling in the reconstructed States which has at intervals manifested itself ever since the war, is emboldened now to utter itself unconcealed. As an indication of the general drift of political opinion in that portion of the Union the New York *Times* of Monday gives a review of leading articles published in Democratic and Conservative papers of the South, received in a single day's mail. We make reference to one or two of these to show how far-reaching have already been the consequences of the injudicious and ill-advised action of the Senate. The Montgomery *Mail* and the Mobile *Register* alike complain that the National Democracy has not fearlessly avowed its real principles since the close of the war, and demands as a right that in the contest of 1872 nothing shall be accepted as "fixed facts" and "dead issues." The Georgia papers contemptuously term their few contemporaries of the moderate school "mush-and-milk conservatives," and declare that he only is a Democrat who is "of the FRANK BLAIR stamp," and who denounces the usurpation as "unconstitutional, null and void." The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which appears to be ashamed of its recent advocacy of justice, liberality and common sense, says that the whole South is enthusiastic over the result in New Hampshire, and intimates that this result has shown "that there is a sense of affinity, a feeling of homogeneity sufficient for all essential purposes, in the minds and hearts of the people of the country, which needs only to be cultivated to bloom into a gorgeous and overspreading nationalism;" which is simply a euphemistic mode of saying that the North is expected to take on the political habits and complexion of the South. The Savannah *Republican* says "the news sent a thrill of joy throughout the South;" the Charleston *Courier* calls it an evidence that "the corrupt party who have so long misruled the land and almost plunged it into another war will soon be hurled from their places." The Wilmington (North Carolina) *Star* avers that the birthplace and the sepulchre of PIERCE will again be the nursery of those sound Democratic principles of which his public life was the illustrious portion." The Montgomery *Advertiser* declares that *"the evil work must be undone,"* and proceeds to say that the United States Government "must be deprived of all the powers it has obtained by statutory usurpations and coerced amendments." Other organs of Southern opinion dismiss HAYES as a Presidential aspirations by affirming that "no Yankee soldier will be fool enough to do for a Democratic candidate;" while the Augusta *Constitutionalist* bluntly declares that "the National Democratic Convention will not be permitted, directly or impliedly, to signify with impunity that the reconstruction measures forced on the South at the point of the bayonet, and the amendments to the Constitution fraudulently adopted, are to be maintained as established law." Articles of the same general character, breathing a similar spirit of malevolence—every one of them incited by the New Hampshire election—appear in nearly all the journals of the South, and thus from the Green Mountains to the Gulf the consequences of the mistake committed at Washington are felt in the shape of renewed commotion and disorder. We find no pleasure in recurring to this unhappy blunder. If those who committed it will lay well to heart the lessons which have arisen therefrom, a portion at least of its threatened evils may be averted. But this cannot be done unless the noble necessity of reciprocal concession and conciliation between the members of the coordinate branches of government is felt and obeyed; nor can it be accomplished while the national administration is conducted upon the principle of submission to the will of the Executive.

THE new French loan for the purpose of converting a previous loan of 250,000,000 francs, contracted by the Tours delegation of the September government, was to have been submitted to the National Assembly yesterday. It is also stated that the French government has negotiated a loan with the Rothschilds of two millards of francs, at a rate of 5 per cent interest. The financial needs which these loans suggest, furnish, perhaps, the most fitting commentary upon the madness of the red republicans, whose wild dreams of communism threaten France with another era of the guillotine, of bloodshed, misery and general demoralization. The national debt of France is already some $3,000,000,000, to which the indemnity claim will probably add $2,000,000,000 more, since it is hardly probable that under the circumstances the bonds will command a higher rate than 50. In addition to this there will be many failures in the payment of taxes, the German army of occupation must be maintained, and there are a multitude of other sources of inevitably increased expenditure set over in contrast with lessened means. The London *Spectator* estimates that France will be fortunate if, in 1874, when the indemnity is paid, she has a debt of less than £1,200,000,000 sterling upon her hands. This is equivalent to *seven thousand millions of dollars*, which in its turn is equal to a mortgage of nearly twenty-eight dollars on every household in the country, or, in other words, a hypothecation of six week's labor a year to pay the interest on the debt. Under these deplorable circumstances what shall be thought of the bloody-minded socialists who are striving to re-enact the hideous drama of 1793, when—since nations do not die, whatever may become of dynasties—every fibre and muscle of France should be strained to the utmost to lessen the principal of the debt, and the interest to be paid by the unborn generations.

THE mob still dominates regular authority in France. We say France, because the Assembly, it is said, is prepared to yield to the demands of the Revolutionists, as the REPUBLICANS have to a certain extent done in Ohio, while the Democrats there have to a certain extent done in Pennsylvania. The Assembly is prepared to pass the municipal election bill, which will give the mob the control of the municipal elections in Paris, and consequently the control of the city. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the payment of rents, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the rents which have accumulated during the siege. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the postponement of the payment of bills of exchange, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the bills which they have accepted. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the remission of the interest on the national debt, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the interest which they owe. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the abolition of octroi duties, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the taxes which they have imposed upon themselves. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the remission of the taxes on wine, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the taxes which they have imposed upon themselves. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the remission of the taxes on meat, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the taxes which they have imposed upon themselves. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the remission of the taxes on coal, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the taxes which they have imposed upon themselves. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the remission of the taxes on raw materials, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the taxes which they have imposed upon themselves. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the remission of the taxes on manufactured articles, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the taxes which they have imposed upon themselves. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the remission of the taxes on the necessaries of life, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the taxes which they have imposed upon themselves. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the remission of the taxes on the luxuries of life, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the taxes which they have imposed upon themselves. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the remission of the taxes on the comforts of life, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the taxes which they have imposed upon themselves. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the remission of the taxes on the conveniences of life, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the taxes which they have imposed upon themselves. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the remission of the taxes on the elegancies of life, which will relieve the mob from the necessity of paying the taxes which they have imposed upon themselves. The Assembly is also prepared to pass the law for the remission of the taxes on the superfluities

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, March 25, 1871.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Commission at Key West.

From Our Correspondent With the Commission.

POST AU PRINCE, HAYTI, March 7, }
AND KEY WEST, March 16, 1871. }

THE WORK FINISHED.

With the exception of the information Mr. White may gather on his trip overland from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata, the work of the Commission is finished. It will require a long time to arrange the mass of information gathered under proper heads for ready reference in a report, but the main points relating to each separate subject named in the resolution under which they are acting are clear enough to induce Mr. Wade to draw up

A Preliminary and Informal Report.

As he wanted to do at Santo Domingo, but which he was prevented from doing by his associates. He has prepared the outlines of such a paper, and if he can finish it in time for the steamer this afternoon, he will forward it. Taking up each head suggested by the senate resolution, he gives a summary of what he regards the facts developed by the investigation to be. These are in substance as follows;

"The political state and condition of the Republic of Santo Domingo—the Government is in form and theory a Constitutional Republic, its President and Vice President elective, with a Senate also elected. In practice it is essentially a military government, with little that belongs to a true republic as we understand the term.

Second, Population. There are great difficulties in the way of ascertaining the number of inhabitants. None of the enumerations taken seem reliable, but the best judgment that can be formed from attainable data seems to point to a population of between 100,000 and 200,000.

Third, The Commission has made special efforts to ascertain the feelings of the inhabitants regarding annexation, and has questioned the—principal men in the chief cities, and through its agents in the interior. It has also been visited by a large number of delegations from towns where it has been, and the unanimity in favor of annexation seems very great. This seems to be the opinion among all the classes.

Fourth. The physical, mental and moral condition of the inhabitants appear to be sound and healthy, so far as the physical condition is concerned. The mass are ignorant, and school privileges, except to a small class, are almost unknown. The motives that prompt men to industrious pursuits have long been wanting, owing to the disturbed condition of the country. The people are poor and the government almost without resources. Two years' pay is now due to nearly all public officers.

Fifth, Mineral and agricultural resources of the country.—So far as yet ascertained, the mineral resources of the Republic are not of much value, but its agricultural resources are unlimited. The island is without doubt, one of the richest and most desirable of the West Indies. Its hot climate is tempered by the high mountains and the never-ending land or sea breezes. The general health is about the same as that of the surrounding islands, and its previous reputation for sickness seems not to be justified by the facts. There has been little yellow fever of late years, and as in other regions, it seems to confine itself to the crowded sections or to the unacclimated.

Seventh, the debt.—It is insisted by the Dominican authorities that their entire admitted debt is covered by the million and a half dollars provided for in the late treaty. There are besides irregular claims pending before the Senate, which the government does not acknowledge, amounting to fourteen hundred thousand dollars. The debt is not funded, a good part of it either unadjusted or under discussion, yet it is insisted that the whole regular debt falls within the limits specified.

Eighth. Treaties with other powers.—There do not appear to be any treaties or alliances with other powers by which the Republic is bound for the payment of any debts, or in any way prevented from becoming a part of the United States.

Ninth. Terms upon which the Dominican Government may desire to be annexed.—After a full conference, it was found that there was perfect willingness to renew the treaty heretofore negotiated, but rejected by the Senate. Nothing was said in regard to the former alternative proposition to lease the Bay of Samana.

Of course the above is not in the form of the report Mr. Wade contemplated sending, but in conversation concerning each point in the order named, he gave these as his views in outline, and consented to their publication. It will be observed that no reference is made above to the question of boundary or to the extent of concessions of land. It is also difficult to estimate the exact amount of grants, but on a partial examination of the matter by the Commission it was roughly estimated at two-fifths of the whole, namely one-fifth to the surveying company through Fabens, and nearly one-fifth to other private parties. In regard to the boundary there has as yet been no opportunity of ascertaining whether the Haytiens really claim the line of the Gelfrard map as their eastern boundary, as was asserted in San Domingo. The talk among citizens here is that their Government maintains this line as the proper one.

Cabral not Interviewed.

Baez after promising permission to pass his lines to Cabral, finally refused, on the ground that he could not protect them. He would not permit any expeditions to go toward the country said to be favorable to Cabral. Baez, in his later movements, is unmistakably the leader, has been carrying the American flag at the head of his troops, and keeping it displayed in his camp.

After the attempt to meet Cabral at Azua failed, Mr. Howe, upon his return to Azua, wrote to him from that point, and quietly secured a citizen to take it to his camp, inviting him to go to Port au Prince to meet the Commission. Yesterday the Haytien Minister of the Interior addressed a letter to our Minister, asking him to inform the American Commission that a messenger with a communication from General Cabral for them was on the frontier, and stating further that as Hayti desired to maintain strict neutrality between the two leaders contending in the East for the control of San Domingo, they wished to know whether it was the desire of the Commission to receive such communication. Dr. Howe wrote in reply that it was the desire of the Commission to receive the letter, but that they did not desire to have any sealed communication brought through Haytien territory, and they were welcome to read its contents.

A Meeting Probable.

The prospect seems good to meet Cabral himself at this place within a few days, and get his story. There is no doubt that he has been cordially supported by Hayti, so far as she has dared to extend aid. His decrees and the acts of his government are regularly printed in the two newspapers here.

Haytien Hate of Americans.

The feeling in the city against Americans is very bitter. Commissioner Howe was refused permission to go into the interior on a sort of exploration. Mr Wade contended that there was no authority to attempt such an examination, and from the first expressed to be a party to it. The refusal of the authorities to let Mr. Howe start stopped matters of this kind.

The Commission Inharmonious.

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The war in Europe did not materially interfere either with the production or exportation of chain pumps to other countries. The importation into the United States has not been so large at any time since 1866 as in the year 1870, and its value was never so great as in the last year, when we took 158,922 packages of this wonderful liquid, worth in the aggregate $1,500,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1871.

The local money market is unchanged in its general features. The banks are working close up to their lines, and the outside market is but meagerly supplied with loanable means. Very little acceptable paper is now outside the banks.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111	111	111
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	111¼	111	111

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
Union Pacific Railroad	83
Central Pacific Railroad	95¾
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—The New York *Post* says: Government bonds are steady to-day, but a fraction lower than yesterday's highest prices. By the provisions of the funding act, approved March 18, 1870, and which has been cited as authority why the Secretary could not buy 5-20s at par in gold, says: "But none of the said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time as United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or *unless at such time as bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin.*" We quote this merely to correct a prevailing misapprehension that Treasury cannot redeem the five-twenties until the gold premium has been extinguished. In this connection we hear the objection urged that the Secretary cannot redeem the five-twenties in gold unless the new bonds subscribed for are paid for in gold, and not in five-twenties. The probable action of the Secretary in the matter is much canvassed in Wall street, and the prevailing belief is that his April programme will be a startling one.

The railway and miscellaneous share speculation is tame to-day, although prices are fairly maintained, and in some instances higher than yesterday. As we noticed yesterday there seems to be a disposition among the cliques to await developments in regard to the money market before making any movement of importance. All apprehensions on this score will probably vanish with the first of April, when it is said the uptown account will be liquidated with vigor. The leading stocks are in the hands of the cliques, who are now strong, and who can coil as successfully in a falling as a bounding market. This is particularly the case with non-dividend paying stocks, whose special value consists in their future, like Western Union Telegraph and Ohio and Mississippi.

—The New York *Times* says: The upward speculation in the street is chiefly confined to the New York and Western railroads and the miscellaneous stocks. Everything is pretty much dull to the outside public—occasionally," but when speculation does take hold of them, the advance, as in the present instance, is rapid, and sometimes for reasons past the reach of explanation. The low-priced Western roads the present run is upon. The same gentlemen virtually devised the secretary—Judge Bartoh—of his position, and carried the matter so far that he actually wrote his resignation with a view of leaving on the last steamer for the north. They also made it so uncomfortable for Mr. Trenchard, Dana's agent, that he was present at their meetings, that he has carefully avoided them since first landing at the capital. But for Mr. Wade's decision of character and persistency of purpose to discharge his duties promptly, the commission would have continued till May. He has actually drawn the investigation through in spite of his associates, rather than by their assistance. Mr. Wade's present intention is to prepare a full report during the return voyage, and have it ready to lay before the President immediately upon reaching Washington. He will send the President word that he hopes to be in the United States by the 25th instant.

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Baez after promising permission to pass his lines to Cabral, finally refused, on the ground that he could not protect them. He would not permit any expeditions to go toward the country said to be favorable to Cabral. Baez, in his later movements, is unmistakably the leader, has been carrying the American flag at the head of his troops, and keeping it displayed in his camp.

After the attempt to meet Cabral at Azua failed, Mr. Howe, upon his return to Azua, wrote to him from that point, and quietly secured a citizen to take it to his camp, inviting him to go to Port au Prince to meet the Commission. Yesterday the Haytien Minister of the Interior addressed a letter to our Minister, asking him to inform the American Commission that a messenger with a communication from General Cabral for them was on the frontier, and stating further that as Hayti desired to maintain strict neutrality between the two leaders contending in the East for the control of San Domingo, they wished to know whether it was the desire of the Commission to receive such communication. Dr. Howe wrote in reply that it was the desire of the Commission to receive the letter, but that they did not desire to have any sealed communication brought through Haytien territory, and they were welcome to read its contents.

A Meeting Probable.

The prospect seems good to meet Cabral himself at this place within a few days, and get his story. There is no doubt that he has been cordially supported by Hayti, so far as she has dared to extend aid. His decrees and the acts of his government are regularly printed in the two newspapers here.

Haytien Hate of Americans.

The feeling in the city against Americans is very bitter. Commissioner Howe was refused permission to go into the interior on a sort of exploration. Mr Wade contended that there was no authority to attempt such an examination, and from the first expressed to be a party to it. The refusal of the authorities to let Mr. Howe start stopped matters of this kind.

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Pennsylvania Central	61¾	Philadelphia and Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	35¾	Lehigh Valley	49¾
Catawissa preferred	30	Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad	48½
Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad	48½	Lehigh Valley Railroad	59
North Pennsylvania Railroad	66¼	Camden and Amboy Railroad	116
Schuylkill Navigation	31¾	Reading	57

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871. }

REMARKS.—After one day's absence, mild weather has returned to gladden the hearts of all. With regard to the market we have only to say that it is active, and prices generally unchanged. Potatoes are in good demand at quotations; choice butter is scarce and in good demand, the stock on hand being of a medium grade and dull sale at low figures. Eggs are still a drug in the market, and sell slowly at 14@16c per dozen. There is an active demand for grain, prices firm, and an advance in rates anticipated. On groceries there seems to be an upward tendency, particularly in refined sugars. We notice new raisins on sale at the moderate price of 2½@2¾c per pound, and to-day sold out at 40, and to their surprise found a much larger stock on hand than ready to take the whole capital of $20,000,000 at further advance, now scarcely hinting at 45@50c per pound. Molasses is unchanged, a fair demand and Orleans prevalent. The gauge of the road between Cincinnati and Louisville, with the side track to Jeffersonville is to be narrowed to the gauge of the Baltimore and Ohio and Marietta and Cincinnati, as now operated under one control, which will greatly facilitate and add the entire interest is soon to become one, if the present programme is carried out. Buyers of the Ohio and Mississippi stock is carried out on Wednesday next, in the election of a new Board of Directors. The circumstance that Mr. Daniel Torrance, a son-in-law of Mr. Vanderbilt, and for some time Vice President of the New York Central, has consented, with Mr. King, of the Baltimore and Ohio, to take charge of the road, has probably given plausibility to the rumor that the Vanderbilt party is in the ascendant. We see no reason to believe that the essentially a Baltimore combination, having a strong collateral support in certain New York operators, for the profit which its early success is supposed to hold out.

—The following table, made up from ispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold and Petroleum to-day as compared with the closing prices of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

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C. & H.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Pa. Central	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	62
Erie	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Reading	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Harlem			128		128		128
Mich. Cent.			93		93		93
Lake Shore	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Illinois Cent.			135		135		135
Cleve. & Pitts.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Cleve. & Tol.	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Pa. prof.	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Rock Island	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
St. Paul	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Pa. Coal			58		58		58
Col. & Whash.							
Pa. Steel							
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & Miss.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Chic. & Alton							
Pa. Prof.							
R. I. & Erie			112		112		
N. J. Central			104½		104½		104½
Canton							
U. P.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Quicksilver	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Pacific Mail	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Wells F. Ex.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
American Ex.	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
U. S. Ex.	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Adams Ex.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½

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Ex-dividend.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The crude market yesterday was a shade better. That is we are reported a few thousand barrels for various deliveries. Still so far as trade is concerned there is plenty of room for improvement. The Titusville *Herald* reports a decline in crude all along the creek, which would indicate that a revival of the oil trade is not far off.

The following are the asking rates; spot 10¾c, March 10¾c, sellers option till July 11¾c, sellers option all year 10¾c, buyers option all year 12½c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls March	10¾
2,000 bbls s. o. in 60 days	10¾
2,000 bbls s. o. all year	10¾
2,000 bbls s. o. in 90 days	10¾
1,000 bbls s. o. March	10¾
1,000 bbls s. o. in 60 days	10¾
1,000 bbls spot lower creek	4 10
1,000 bbls b. o. till July or creek	4 45
2,000 bbls May and June	4 25

REFINED

The market was inactive and prices very weak and unsettled. We quote: Spot 25c; March, 25½; March, 23½; April, 24½; May, 25; June, 25½; July, 25½c.

2,000 bbls May and June 25½
2,500 bbls s. o. July 25½
2,500 bbls s. o. half May 24½

[Per Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, March 21.—The *Courier* says: A decided decline in prices all along the creek is noticeable to-day, the quality from the wells showing no difference between the prices of crude and refined oil is having an effect upon buyers, who are very noticeably the article that is most readily effected.

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, regardless	$4 15
250 bbls upper road, regardless	4 15
25 cars lower road, regardless	4 15
9 cars lower road	4 20
3,000 bbls lower road	4 15
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 30

NEW YORK, March 22—Closing market of 2146 market dull. Crude in bulk offered freely at 13½@ 14; refined, nominally, 25c asked for spot; 25c for April; 25 for May; sales unimportant. Philadelphia advices report sales of 1,000 bbls. spot, at 23½; and 1,000 bbls. for balance month, at 24; generally 23¾ is quoted for spot.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 22.—Market firm at $4 12@4 25.

OIL CITY, March 22.—Price of 47 gravity on Lower Creek, $4 10@4 15; do at Oil City, $4 30@4 35; market dull and declining.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Market quiet; standard white, 23½@23¾c; April, 24½c; May, 25; June and July, 25¾c; cases, 28¾c; crude 13½c.

TITUSVILLE, March 22.—Market quiet but firm at $4 25 for Upper Road.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

FORESTVILLE, March 22.—Market dull; $4 10 asked; nothing doing and no sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 22.—Market dull and nothing doing; prices 20 to 24 bid 25.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 22.—Market dull at $3 85.

TIDIOUTE, March 22.—Market quiet and weak at $4 15.

ROUSEVILLE, March 22.—Market dull; $4 10 asked; nothing doing; no sales.

NEW YORK, March 22—3 P. M.—The market is dull and declining; no demand. Crude nominally 14@ refined 23½ to 24c in bulk.

TITUSVILLE, March 22.—Market very quiet and dull, buyers offering $4 00@4 10; sellers asking $4 12½@4 25.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 22.—Market very quiet and declining; prices, $4 25@4 30 asked; $4 20 bid.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 5:30 P. M.—March 23½@ 23¾c; April 24¼@24½c; May 24¾@25c; June 25¼c; June and July 25¾. Crude 13½c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, March 18, 1871. }

The market for crude irons remains pretty much as at the date of our last review. Receipts of Western ntmarket items continue quite heavy, and in anthracite there is perhaps a slight increase over last week; but the great bulk of these are required on old contracts.

These old contracts are now being closed, and with very meager stocks in hands of foreigners, it seems fair to presume that the almost dead lock which has prevailed in crude irons in this market during the last fortnight must yield quickly to the necessities of the trade.

On the one hand, increased offerings of Western forge stock may be looked for now on completion of old contracts; but, on the other hand, the reduced stocks of old supplies in hands of forgemen generally, will increase their wants in a full corresponding degree, in addition to which tenceforth, for a time at least, but meagre supplies of anthracite need be anticipated.

In other descriptions of iron a moderately fair business is doing. In charcoal, we have several sales to note at full former rates. No. 1 Hanging Rock may be quoted at one dollar per ton better than a fortnight ago. Bituminous and anthracite foundry stock have advanced two to three dollars per ton, in sympathy with forge.

We regret to say that disappointed if the existing lifeless condition of our market does not give to comparative activity and increased business against our next report.

The sales noted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from L. S. Ore.

100 tons (gas gray forge to arrive ..... P. T.
100 tons open gray forge to arrive ..... P. T.
200 tons open gray forge to arrive ..... P. T.
50 tons white deliverable at furnace $30 00 ~ mine.
100 tons mottled forge at furnace ..... 31 00 ~ mine.
100 tons mixture neutral forge at furnace ..... 32 00 ~ mine.
100 tons gray forge from yard ..... 33 00 ~ mine.
100 tons mottled forge to arrive ..... P. T.
50 tons cold short ..... 30 00 ~ mine.
100 tons close gray forge ..... 32 00 ~ mine.

Anthracite.

200 tons white and mottled ..... $31 00 ~ mine.
50 tons foundry No. 1 ..... 38 00 ~ mine.
100 tons foundry No. 1 ..... 34 00 ~ mine.
50 tons gray neutral, forge ..... 34 00 ~ mine.
50 tons gray neutral forge ..... 33 00 ~ mine.
100 tons foundry No. 2 ..... 34 00 ~ mine.
100 tons foundry No. 1 ..... 38 00 ~ mine.
100 tons neutral mill iron ..... 32 50 ~ mine.

Hanging Rock.

50 tons foundry mottled ..... 39 00 ~ mine.
100 tons foundry No. 1 ..... 38 50 ~ mine.
100 tons foundry No. 1 ..... 38 00 ~ mine.
200 tons foundry No. 1 ..... 38 50 ~ mine.
600 tons A No. 1 favorite iron ..... P. T.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 20.—The market for beef cattle was very active to-day, and under the influence of a light supply, holders succeeded in realizing an advance of fully 1 cent per lb., quote choice at 9½@ 9¾c.; fair to good at 8@8½c., and common at 5½@ 6½c. per lb. gross.

The following are the particulars of the sales to-day:

57	Owen Smith, Lancaster county	8@9½c.	
62	Daniel Smyth & Bros., Lancaster county		
7	Jacobs		
50	Dennis Smyth, Lancaster county and Western		
7	Scholl		
25	A. Christy, Lancaster co., 8@9c.		
18	Jas. Christy, Lancaster co., 7@8½c.		
13	Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7½@8½c.		
57	P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7½@9½c.		
6	Wh. Huffman, Lancaster county, 8@9c.		
75	James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 7@8½c.		
11	B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@8½c.		
92	Limbaw & Bachman, Lancaster co., 7@8½c.	

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
A clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

In the Cable dispatches during the last few days there have been several references made to the decree by which the Germans early in the war, were banished from Paris. The subject seems likely to give rise to fresh complications between the two countries. Perhaps the affair is one concerning which foreigners unaffected by the passions which the conflict excited, are hardly competent to form a sound judgment. GOETHE very justly said that no man is entitled to judge another unless he can put himself (figuratively) in his place, the rule, a sort of corollary to the one called golden, is susceptible of a national application. Whatever may be said against the English, they must be admitted to be upon the whole lovers of justice and fair play. But suppose their island invaded, and their army defeated by the Germans, is it not likely enough that the compatriots of the invaders sojourning in various characters among them, would find themselves very uncomfortably situated? The Tenton is so radically and constitutionally honest and candid, that it is very hard for him to play a double part. Still devoted to Father land and naturally exulting in the exploits of his countrymen, he would hardly be able to conceal his patriotic sympathies. We surmise that in the case assumed the British multitude might clamor for and compel the expulsion of the foreigners, pretty much as the French multitude did. Though there would certainly be a difference in the manner of dealing with the matter, the result would be pretty much the same. The war having ended, however, we can with difficulty imagine English statesmen disposed, like some of the present French leaders, to, maintain in peace an exclusion prompted by the rage of a conflict for existence. The commercial spirit, as well as certain qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race, would forbid the policy. JOHN BULL would scorn to carry his resentment to the French extent. He does not choose to gratify animosity at the expense of his pocket, or to put himself to positive inconvenience for the satisfaction of useless wrath. But we are probably doing French statesmen an injustice, as it seems not credible that the cable truly represents their action.

Though the decree of banishment is not likely to be prolonged, there can be no doubt that individuals, bankers, merchants, manufacturers and others, will for some time refuse to employ Germans in their service. The French journals already report many instances of applications for work in various departments made by Germans and rejected by French business men. In some of these cases even the colloquies which took place between the candidate and the capitalist are detailed with admirable dramatic skill. The scenes are served up by the papers as so many fine ragouts certain to delight their readers. If correctly reported, they prove the Parisian capitalists to be masters of satirical cut and thrust, and adepts in making pungent retorts. But the most interesting statement on the subject we have seen is given by a correspondent who writes from Frankfort-on-the-Main. He tells how a number of Parisian business houses which up to the outbreak of the war employed many young men of Frankfort, having declared their resolution never again to have Germans in their service, the business houses of Frankfort replied that in future they were resolved to correspond with the Paris houses only in the German language. It is thought that the men of Frankfort will hold out longest, the proper effect of which will be to compel a good many young Frenchmen to study German.

CATHOLIC HOPES.

Father HECKER lately said in a lecture in Detroit that Catholicism already rules New York by a majority of fifty thousand, and will ere long rule the whole country. Father HECKER is a representative man, who, when he speaks, usually expresses the sentiments, if not of his church, of a very numerous and influential party of its members. Indeed, for some years prominent Catholic divines, both at home and abroad, have made no secret of the lively hopes with which they anticipate the complete predominance of their religious faith in the United States. In these hopes they find encouragement in their labors whether apostolical or political, and in those hopes they find consolation for the losses and failures of their Church in Europe. Instead of maintaining the silence once deemed expedient concerning its hopes of triumph, Ultramontanism now publishes them without reserve. The old tactics have been laid aside as unsuited to the times, while a policy of boldness appropriate to the unerring wisdom and indisputable authority claimed for the church, has been adopted. No terms are to be kept with reason or science. Accepting the syllabus as stating the true relations between the church and modern civilization and thought, and in the visible Head of the faith pointing to an infallible arbiter as to all points of doctrine, Catholic teachers believe that their complete triumph over American Protestantism is already assured. The grounds of their hopes are clearly revealed. Their perfect organization and singleness of purpose, by which all secular considerations and interests are subordinated to sacred ends, already secure them political influence, in some places overwhelming. The man inside politics is almost everywhere their most humble servant.

> Who would not with a peremptory tone
> Assert the nose upon his face his own?

The method by which New York city is controlled will, it is expected, be applied with equally happy results in other places. But such mere external conquests, however widely extended, would not satisfy Father Hecker and his fellow-apostles. They confidently look for the adoption of their creed by the great majority of the American people. Americans of native birth, especially those of the second and subsequent generations, are, it is alleged, especially sensitive to the converting agencies of the Catholic Church. Imaginative, passionate, sensuous, quick witted, given to reasoning, and yet impatient of prolonged investigation, they are easily captivated by the appeals of Rome. Brought up in a new country, they are very susceptible of the impressions of antiquity. They are attracted by pomp and show and charmed with the application of the arts in illustration of religion. Then, after a few years, there will be everywhere an extensive class of wealthy people with nothing to do but amuse themselves. With our political institutions and social system, American life must be rather monotonous, can offer few resources for agreeably getting rid of time. Ennui, and other well known effects of wealthy leisure will widely prevail, with the men in that party, either to swallow or inwardly digest

Let it not be supposed that we take it upon us to deny the truth of Father HECKER's report. He is, no doubt, "well posted" on the subject. He lives in New York, and is said to wield a potent influence in the sect-party, or, as he views it, party-sect, that "rules" the city. We do not deny his statement. It has too many corroborative supports, visible to all outside observers. To mention no other, the perversion of public funds to sectarian purposes in harmony with Father HECKER's predilections is quite sufficient to have led him to the pleasant conviction that Catholicism rules New York by a majority of fifty thousand—just the Democratic majority, which many simple souls of the Democracy throughout the country *fancied* was the majority of *their* party. If Father HECKER's statement is not untrue, it is certainly ungrateful to give all the glory of the conquest to the allies; to claim the fifty thousand majority, all of it, for the Catholic Church, and to proclaim through the land that this is the measure of the power by which *Catholicism rules New York*

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The bane of our civil service system is partisanship. It prevents, in a great number of instances, the appointment of proper persons, and insures the removal of even the few who are fit, whenever their politics become obnoxious to the party which happens to be in power. It tends to demoralize even the doubtful material of which it is composed, and we think we are amply justified in the statement that whatever honesty and efficiency chance to exhibit themselves under its present working arise not in consequence but in spite of it.

In the recently published biography of WILLIAM WINSTON SEATON, of the old *Intelligencer*, there is a letter from MR. RICHARD RUSH, who at different periods held the positions of Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Minister to France, and Envoy to the Court of England. The opinions of a man of such wide experience in civil affairs are entitled to great weight. In the year 1853, in a letter written with reference to our foreign affairs he said:

> "I may possibly be led to make some remarks on our whole diplomatic function. I should go almost all turnings out of our foreign ministers and consuls, except for downright incapacity or misbehavior, and could give, as I almost dare persuade myself, sufficient and solid reasons for adopting that course, for downright incapacity or misbehavior, and could give, as I almost dare persuade myself, sufficient and solid reasons for adopting that course, except for downright incapacity or misbehavior, and could give, as I almost dare persuade myself, sufficient and solid reasons for adopting that course, and to the endowment of such an institution, either by itself or as a department to their Agricultural Colleges or State Universities; and we also ask the attention of liberal wealth to the broad views to the aiding of so useful an endowment."

The great fault in our schools and colleges at present is the lack of scientific and practical training. Our students possess a smattering of many sciences and philosophies, but a profound and intimate acquaintance with almost none. The want of thorough technical knowledge operates as a serious drawback in almost all departments of industry and enterprise. The American character is so impetuous and self-reliant that it seems to think its natural powers and energies will of themselves alone enable it to wrest the hidden forces and secrets of nature from her keeping. Our people are in too great a hurry. They do not "make haste slowly" enough. They are too impatient of the more drudgery of the schools. The steeds of Sol, they think, should not be harnessed to a lumber wagon. They appear to entertain an impression that some special arrangement has been entered into with Providence whereby they are to reap the fruits of wisdom without toiling for them. They expect results without undergoing processes; and hence, with all our admitted scholarship, energy and ingenuity, the country is also cursed with a vast amount of charlatanism, ignorance, carelessness and blatent incompetency, and as a natural result with constantly recurring mistakes and disasters. The establishment of institutions of the character and for the purposes named in the above resolution would if properly conducted, be of very great service to the country; and go far to fulfil the present want of honest study, practical as well as theoretic knowledge, and tests which should search like an ordeal in the professions and occupations to which the scholar expects to devote his or her after-life. And now, by way of illustration and enforcement, we remark that the New York papers of yesterday report two cases of fatal poisoning, arising from stupidity, or ignorance, or carelessness, or a combination of all three, on the part of drug clerks who put up oxalic acid for seidlitz powder, and belladonna instead of borago.

FATHER HECKER'S REVELATION.

Father HECKER's declaration, to which we alluded a few days ago, that Catholicism rules New York by a majority of fifty thousand, and his hope founded thereon that it will ere long rule the whole country, suggest a thought or two more.

How does it appear that the Roman Catholic Church rules New York? Has there been any census that shows it? Has there been any voting that shows it? The only voting that we know of has been in the ordinary elections, in which the Democratic party had a fifty thousand majority. Has Father HECKER been "telling tales out of school?" Does he identify the Democratic party with Catholicism in New York?

If we belonged either to the Roman Catholic Church or to the Democratic party, we should be inclined to pronounce the reverend lecturer a libeler or a tattler, and should strongly desire him to keep silence on these delicate points. It is not often that clergymen dabble in party politics, with credit to their own sagacity or with advantage to their design, whether this be to promote their party or their sect. Father H. is certainly not a remarkable success, in his experimental efforts as a propagandist of politico-sectarianism. Many Democrats will stand aghast at his disclosures concerning the New York majority at the last election. They supposed it to have been an honest, *bona fide* 50,000 Democratic majority. But Father H., a famous lecturer, a priest of the Roman Catholic persuasion, tells the world, that it was no such thing, at all, at all; but, a 50,000 majority by which the Roman Catholic Church rules New York.

If the not overscrupulous party leaders who manipulate the Democracy are satisfied with the Father's identification of their party with his sect, we imagine it will be a hard morsel for many honest patriotic

WEARING THE COLLAR.

So absolute is the control of SIMON CAMERON that when Senator BILLINGFELT, the fearless Representative of the Lancaster District, offered a resolution in the Senate declaring that the people do, "with profound regret, look upon the action of our Senators in Congress in countenancing or lending their support to the removal of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations," not another Republican Senator could be found who had the courage to support the resolution. Well does the Harrisburg *Journal* remark: "Before another Legislature convenes on Capitol Hill many will doubtless wish that the record made yesterday bore their names on the other side of the question." And the Philadelphia *Press* makes the proceeding the occasion for the following comments, which probably will startle the gentlemen who wear the collar:

BILLINGFELT.

Personal independence is the law of Republican organization. There is no tradition in our ranks by which the voter surrenders his private judgment and right to think to an abstraction called "the party" as absolutely as ever Ultramontane theologian to the Pope. Strict party votes are not a feature of Republican history. They do not betoken its vigor, and the absence of them does not indicate weakness or decay. As a matter of fact and principle and pride, we do not go to the ballot-box like sheep or repeaters or Democrats. Nor do our representatives. Nor do our legislators come up to their work like three-penny tinkers, under the crack and lash of a driver's whip.

Intelligent political thought, fealty to one's own conscience, is the essence of Republican party. With us the right to protest is sacred and historical. Accordingly, scenes such as that the other day in the House, while they indicate the throes of discussion in the Democratic ranks, are with us but evidences of health and strength and vigor. Much as they are to be deprecated personally, they are in themselves, to a far-seeing man, the evidence of life and conscious power.

The House of Representatives, exchanging hard but open and honest blows, was after all a healthier sight than the timidity of the Republican wing of the Senate of Pennsylvania, not one man of which dared to follow the lead of that outspoken and honest representative, Hon. Elias Billingfelt, who, standing alone, spoke for all the people of the State. The Senators who declined to indorse his Sumner resolution listened rather to the voice of expediency and supposed party need than to their constituency. Put to the vote in the farm-houses and mills and schoolhouses of the Commonwealth, Mr. Billingfelt's resolution would have carried; and somewhere party leadership would have taught the Senators that the will of the people is the strength of the party.

Every day the Republican party is demanding more and more that its politicians should be something of statesmen, and it is with regret that we see even men like Gen. White, who aspire to lead a campaign, fall into the fatal error of endeavoring to stifle free speech and free thought. The animus of the Democracy in supporting the resolution is patent to all, but no act of that party should deprive a Republican Senator of the exercise of his own free will and judgment.

The first list of applications from persons residing in Allegheny county for license to sell liquors, appears in the advertising columns of yesterday's *Gazette*. The list contains one hundred and thirty-five names, and will be followed by several hundred more. As this is the season for the granting of new licenses and renewal of those which have expired, and inasmuch as in all probability there will be a considerable increase in the number of applications as compared with those of last year, the License Board will be kept pretty busy for some time to come. The first session of the Board will be held on Monday next, at which time the already published applications will be heard and determined on. We hope a thorough and searching investigation of the grounds of each application will be made, and that the provisions of the law governing the issue of licenses will be strictly complied with. No license should be granted to any party whose premises do not thoroughly conform with the statute, and this fact should be settled upon sworn testimony, not loose hearsay. There must of course be licensed accommodations for man and beast, but this does not require that there shall be forty or fifty "taverns" without the slightest tavern accommodations, located on every street. It is not a temperance issue, it is a question of demand and supply; reinforced with elements of respect for law and order and regard for public morality.

NOTWITHSTANDING the conjectures so widely entertained that the London Conference on the Euxine question would result in the triumph of Russian aggression, it appears that the session was exceedingly harmonious; and while great liberty of thought and expression characterized the discussions, the results of the Convention cannot fail to give general satisfaction. A conciliatory and friendly spirit pervaded the entire proceedings. All the contracting powers to the treaty of Paris were represented in the Convention, the chair of France being filled on the fifth day of session. The treaty of Paris is abrogated so far as its stipulations related to the number and armament of war vessels in the Black Sea. The Commission on the Danube is prolonged for ten years. This consists of one delegate each from the signatories of the treaty, whose duty it is to locate and maintain lights at the mouths of the Danube, and keep the river and the neighboring ports of the sea free from obstructions. It is also stipulated that no power can relieve itself of the obligations of the treaty without the consent of all the contracting powers. Prussia has toned down her demands, Turkey is re-assured, and concessions have been made which removed all grounds of uneasiness, and promised a lasting peace.

THE new theory of organized colonization appears to be making considerable progress in its development, and is doubtless a great advance from the old methods of individual immigration and settlement. Where four or five hundred families combine together for the purchase and occupation of lands they carry with them advantages and facilities which in a few years will enable them to arrive at a state of comfort equal to that which an isolated settler attains only after a struggle of fifteen or twenty years. We observe that the principle is extending beyond the sea. A company of forty colonists, from England, being the first arrival of a large colony now organizing in that country for settlement in New Mexico, reached New York on Thursday, to be followed by several thousand others during the season. This co-operative system of labor has many advantages. Transportation is cheaper; there are many desirable tracts of land which can only be purchased in large quantities; while from association every man can do something to meet the wants and add to the comfort of the others. The principle is the true one, and with ordinary tact and prudence cannot fail to be eminently successful.

THE Government of the United States has warned the Government of Hayti to remain neutral during the negotiations for the acquisition of San Domingo. Rear Admiral Poor's letter to the President of Hayti states the case thus: "Any interference with, or attack on the Dominicans by ships under the Haytien flag, or any other flag, during the said negotiations will be considered an act of hostility to the United States flag, and will provoke hostilities in return." It is evident that the powers at Washington do not intend to mince matters, but go right ahead and "chaw up" Hayti if she says a word or moves a finger. What else she can do but remain quiet, she has probably answered to herself by this time. In this connection the statement published in the COMMERCIAL last week, that the Haytien Government has made a loan in England and is buying arms, is of special interest. Any one can see that when we get San Domingo we get also a bad neighbor and the chance of a "right smart" war, with a touch of Spanish and French experience in the delightful island about which we are soon to hear so many fine things from the Commissioners.

MISSOURI is taking time by the forelock. Anticipating the probable permanent cession of Alsace to Germany, and the emigration to this country of large numbers of its inhabitants in consequence thereof, a number of gentlemen of French descent residing in St. Louis have conceived the idea of organizing an association to promote the interests of the new comers. Whether the assumption of these gentlemen that Alsace will be permanently ceded to Germany shall turn out to be correct, time alone can determine. According to latest advices BISMARCK has offered to take money instead of territory; but we do not any the less doubt the wisdom of the plan for the encouragement of prospective immigrants, whether Alsatians or from other countries. We should like to see the principle of co-operative immigration and colonization carried not alone into Alsace, but into all the countries whence we derive our accessions to the bone and sinew of the land.

LET no one be startled by the prediction that the acquisition of San Domingo, Hayti, Jamaica, Cuba, Nova Scotia and as much more of the English Provinces as can be obtained for love or money, is within the purpose of those who are prosecuting the present San Domingo venture. Such a policy would certainly be sufficiently magnificent in its proportions to fill the eye of the greatest admirer of the American eagle.

THE San Domingo Commissioners will probably be unanimous in favor of annexation, M. WADE having made up his mind in advance of his associates. DR. HOWE, MR. SUMNER's friend, is said to be still more enthusiastic than MR. WADE. MR. WHITE agrees substantially with DR. HOWE; and while some disagreement exists among them on the manner of proceeding, the Commissioners are doubtless unanimous and even enthusiastic on the main question. MR. HURLBUT, who went out with views opposed to annexation, says: "Any opposition to the annexation of the island which rests upon a doubt of its intrinsic value as a possession is simply absurd." Such is the character of the reports that precede the Commissioners, to be confirmed, no doubt, by their own reports within the next ten days, and on which it is expected Congress will consummate the business at the present session. What real ground there is for this expectation remains to be seen.

A WARD Republican Club in New York has indorsed the San Domingo project; but this does not make it a party measure, any more than a single swallow makes summer. And it would be rank folly to attempt it. Republicans will think and act as they choose on that question, and you might as well attempt to make the individual members of the party an inch taller or an inch shorter, as to attempt to force them to accept annexation as a part of their political creed. Those that are for it are so for reasons independent of party considerations—and so also of those who are not for it. The expediency of injecting the question into the Republican creed is at best doubtful. Toleration will add strength to the measure; proscription is weakness, as has already been shown. If, therefore, it is of any account that the Twelfth Ward Club has indorsed San Domingo, there are plenty of other Republican organizations that stand ready to make the opposite proclamation.

THE Washington *Republican* is popularly regarded as, in a small way, the "Administration organ," that is, it is generally supposed to say nothing that will not be indorsed in the "inner circles." This observation is made that the reader may the better draw his conclusion from the opinion advanced by that paper that Speaker BLAIN not only used up BUTLER the other day, but that everybody was glad of it, because BUTLER deserved it. What does it mean?

A FRENCH journal, *Le Havre*, attributes the misfortunes and downfall of France to the vice of drunkenness:

> "Let us suppress drunkenness," says a writer in that paper, "by visiting with the most severe penalties the drunkards and those who furnish them with liquor. Let us take all possible means to repress them, and we shall see a notable change in the tendencies of the day. The nation, now troubled and unhinged, will be led back to the habits of modesty, and industry, order, morality, and discipline, lost by it amid the unwholesome fumes of the taverns. Let us seek practical means to repress this vice."

There is probably a good deal of mournful truth in the hypothesis on which this Journal accounts for the miseries which have befallen France. Many years ago Charles Dickens, who certainly cannot be accused of temperance fanaticism, gave it as his opinion that the drinking customs of the country were slowly undermining and sapping the national life of the people. He called the *cafe* the Frenchman's school house, and in his own inimitable manner depicted the terrible lessons which he learned there. Since that time the subtle beverage termed *absinthe* has come into almost universal use. Indulgence in this stimulant is said to produce effects almost as terrible as those which arise from opium. A nation addicted to its use must inevitably suffer the loss of mental and moral equilibrium, of continuity of purpose and faculty of true discernment. The causes of the humiliation of France by no means lie in her standing army and Prussian battalions, but are also to be found in the very heart of French society. We suspect the journal in question has struck one of the chief reasons.

WE observe that a vigorous impetus is being given to the movement which has been so long on foot, of completing the national monument designed to commemorate the name of Washington. This monument is now 175 feet high, and has thus far cost $250,000, all procured from voluntary contributions, and which a late Congressional investigation has shown to have been faithfully appropriated, without jobbery or salaries to officers, to the purposes for which the money was intended. A very general and hearty response, in one or more Indian tribes, and many foreign countries, have sent memorial stones, which, for lack of funds to put them in their proper places in the shaft, have for several years remained on exhibition in a wooden building. The structure was intended to be 500 feet high, and the efforts to complete it, which ceased with the war, are now being energetically renewed, the intention being to finish it so as to dedicate it on the fourth of July, 1876, the one hundredth Anniversary of our Independence. A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature appropriating $50,000 in furtherance of the object, and steps in the same direction are urged upon the Legislatures of other States. The amount required to complete it is $250,000, which would be but a comparative trifle if divided among the several States. This is the age of statues and testimonials. The passion for monumental perpetuation occasionally degenerates into folly, as when the statue to GEORGE WASHINGTON we have a man whose lofty achievements and stately grace of character deserve the admiration and reverence of all posterity. The purpose is patriotic, and deserves success

IT has hitherto been commonly supposed impossible for a man to be in two places at once, "unless he is a bird." It seems, however, that this impression is incorrect. Forrester, the alleged Nathan murderer, a minute description of whom was recently published in all the leading journals of the country, is evidently possessed of this strange power of multiform existence and whereness. Nearly every day brings to any prominence has seen him, or heard of him in the neighborhood, or is on his track with the unerring sagacity of an Indian hunter. He was arrested in Rochester a day or two ago, his description tallying with that of the advertisements, down to the minutest particulars. On the same day he was under surveillance in Boston, a similarly perfect resemblance having led to his detection. Simultaneously he was in three or four different places without sweat, several hundred miles apart from each other, but wearing the same identity in each. At one and the same period he was slinking southward by way of the Mississippi, rushing west upon the Pacific fast train, trying to cross the Canadian frontier down, but infinitely worse to put SIMON CAMERON up. As between the two, and concerning the proceeding in every light, New Hampshire has spoken. Have Mr. CAMERON and his supporters heard the news?

THE New York *Tribune* comes out stronger and stronger every day in condemnation of the management at Washington. In the issue of that paper of Friday, it prints the following: "Brave New Hampshire calls upon our public servants at Washington to halt in their mad career. Her voice like a great bell sounding from some high tower on a wintry night, shouts forth the way to safety, and in so many words tells these gentlemen that that way is not theirs. Nobody disputes the honesty of Gen. Grant and his administration. But it is evident that the people who elected him expect more than that. We had hoped they would overlook the personal errors of his administration. We were mistaken. The removal of MR. SUMNER has opened the door to a protest which has just found emphatic utterance from the Granite Commonwealth of the East. Shall we heed it? This is the question that makes the heart of every Republican throb with anxiety.

The path out of this difficulty is broad and plain. There must be a more magnanimous spirit in our public councils. The soul of our creed is its toleration of differences among common friends; witness it the present. The removal of MR. SUMNER is a fact accomplished; but it has left a wound that will fester unless followed by better and calmer indications. It is a foolish thing to attempt to justify it. It would be an insane thing to attempt to punish those who cannot justify it. We are rejoiced to hear that MR. SUMNER stands patient under this Brutus blow. Let us see whether the President and his cabinet will decline to equal moderation. One proof that they do would be to abandon the whole San Domingo scheme. There is no public opinion to support it. It is crowded with doubts. It has been followed by evil omens from the first. The temper of the people—the resentiments of the Democrats of the two Houses—is such as to insure its defeat. The hostility of the Dominicans has assumed shape and force. The idea grows that when we annex one-half of the island we annex a war with the other half, and enormous indebtedness. To persevere in it, in the face of all these warnings, is to persevere in ruin. It would be a gracious act to withdraw the project, and it would be crowned with the favor of the people."

And to this the *Tribune* adds a column more of the same plain comment on the Sumner proceeding and New Hampshire election. All of which, in the expressive parlance of the reporter, is "significant."

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, in the *Independent*, writes indignantly on the removal of Mr. Sumner, as "an act for which no satisfactory justification can be offered, which will certainly be condemned by the best sentiments of the country, and which is of grave significance as illustrating the sinility of Congress to the 'one man power' in the Presidential chair." He says further, "to substitute MR. Cameron —a noted and not overscrupulous politician, with no exalted ethical standard, no world-embracing views, no mastery of international law or mazes of foreign diplomacy—a mere partisan, mainly intent on the gratification of personal ambition—is to present the strongest possible contrast, and to make the stigma attempted to be cast upon MR. Sumner all the more intolerable. He is the wrong man in the wrong place; and such a choice is that blunder which Tallyrand pronounced worse than a crime." MR. GARRISON declares further, that the blow "will inevitably recoil upon the President," and "assuredly imperil the unity of the Republican party." The regular Washington correspondent of the *Independent* says:

> "When one reflects upon the *possible* consequences of this act—division in the Republican party, the loss of State elections, the loss even of San Domingo annexation in the Senate, divisions in the nation at the ensuing election of 1872, and a terrible presidential campaign, with dark doubts hanging over the result—it is difficult to understand the reasons which led to the President's friends in the Senate to take the course they have. The risks taken are so great, and the seeming advantage so small, that ere ago to the President, that it is surprising that the scheme should have been entertained for a moment."

Is there anything new under the sun? What is the use of trying to be witty, or brilliant, or original, when probably our wisest and most musical utterances have been previously repeated a hundred times by as many different authors in as many different ages and languages? We had all thought, for instance, that in Bret Harte we had found a writer original and unhackneyed, quaint and juicy, sensitive and sympathetic, running over with the delicate flavors and fragrances of a new world. But now comes a morose Bostonian and rubs the bloom off this peach, by declaring that Bret plagiarized "Truthful James" from some almost forgotten Latin author. But we don't believe this accusation. Bret has no such "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" about him. We wish we knew his critic's genealogy: for we have an impression that he must be a descendant of that bathing machine, contemporary of Shakspeare, who accused the sweet Swan of Avon of pilfering from Tacitus by candle-light, and of stealing Hamlet out of Seneca.

THE savings banks of New York and New England whold five hundred millions of dollars of deposits, and use all that vast sum for discounting and local purposes. Massachusetts has one hundred and thirty-nine of those banks, and during the year 1870 their increase of deposits was $28,626,981, making a total increase of nearly forty-one millions in two years. On the 29th of October last the aggregate amount of deposits was $185,745,000, being an average of $99 14 per head to the entire population of the State. The census shows that the wealth of Massachusetts is more than a thousand millions of dollars below ours in Pennsylvania, "and yet," says the *North American*, "her capital steadily grows with more effect than ours because she gathers up the earnings and savings of her people more systematically than we do, and renders them available for active business and finance. A State possessing an intelligent, loyal and thrifty population like that of Pennsylvania, and neglecting to cultivate such a powerful agency as this, is unjust to her own interests, and does not make her real power half known and felt."

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, having been applied to by a correspondent for the position of agricultural editor, makes the following public announcement:

> "There is no such position on this paper. We do not intend that there ever shall be. We may mislead our readers in politics and morals and religion and all that sort of thing, but never shall they have it to say that we permitted any man, through those columns, to tell them how to raise corn and potatoes. We run frantic whatever little knowledge of agriculture he may happen to have."

We are glad to believe that our contemporary has some susceptibility and scrupulosity still left. It corroborates our cherished belief that no man is so hopelessly depraved as to be beyond the pale of possible reformation. This special exhibition of conscientiousness reminds us of the outlaw who, although guilty of a thousand violations of every provision in the decalogue and of every section of the penal code of his State, could never bring himself to tolerate profane addicted to the use of tobacco—he thought it so abominably wicked.

THE increase in salaries of State Governors and other executive officers within a few years has been quite remarkable. The highest salary appears to be paid by Louisiana, to its Governor. He receives $8,000 a year, equal to the Vice President's salary. California pays $7,000 and Nevada $6,000—the latter State containing the smallest population in the Union. The following States pay $5,000 each: Arkansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Alabama, Georgia, New York, Ohio and Texas pay $4,000 each. Maryland pays $3,600, and South Carolina $3,500. Indiana, Minnesota, New Jersey and Tennessee pay $3,000 each. Iowa, Maine and Missouri pay $2,500. West Virginia and Kansas pay $2,000 each. Illinois and Oregon pay $1,500. The smallest salaries are paid by Wisconsin, $1,250; Vermont, $1,000; Rhode Island, $1,000; New Hampshire, $2,000; Nebraska and Michigan also $1,000 each; Florida, $1,333; and Delaware, $1,100.

BARNUM, the irrepressible, is about ready to start with his traveling menagerie. The steamer, lately arrived from England, brought him a large collection of animals, including some of the most terrible specimens from the jungles of Africa and the deserts of Asia. Among them are a yak, a black rhinoceros, a pair of kangaroos eight feet high, two nondescripts called "wart hogs," and a number of delightful snakes only twenty feet long. During the progress of the Exercise he broke his wrist, and was forty-two days at sea. The provisions gave out, and in order to preserve the precious lives of the "vermin," the show agent had to kill and carve a camel, two innocent llamas and a pony.

UNDER the old copyright law the Clerks of the various United States District Courts were the only officials appointed to issue certificates of copyright. Many persons suppose the same law to be still in existence. The last Congress, however, passed an Act requiring all the old records of copyright to be forwarded to Washington and placed in the keeping of the Librarian of Congress. That officer is now the only person in the United States who issues certificates of copyright. Applications are, we learn, almost daily made to the Clerks of Court, as under the former law, by persons desirous of copyrighting their productions, and it is for their information in benefit that we note the change which has been made.

IN view of the recent votes in the House of Representatives on the Tariff question, the New York *Times* suggests that the true ground of compromise between the wings of the Republican party is the formation of a committee of moderate views, who shall prepare the next session a modified revenue tariff, with sole and exclusive reference to lightening the burdens of taxation, and at the same time raising revenue enough to meet all the demands of the Treasury. Such a tariff, the *Times* thinks, they could go before the country in the next Presidential election, and carry everything before them.

THE New York Democracy have agreed to extend for one year the alliance between Tammany and Fisk and to carry Erie another year. The two are able to be of service to each other, the plan on which they operate being one and the same—stealing what they can and keeping all they steal. Fisk will probably appear in the next Democratic National Convention, there being little ground for expecting that justice will catch up with him by that time. The fountains of Democracy now are Erie and Tammany Hall, and Fisk and Tweed the keepers of the conscience, dispute-five cents admission, would "pay" in many other ways besides a pecuniary sense. A large number of our mechanics and workingmen would be glad to attend such a course; and it would be vastly more beneficial than the tawdry rhetoric and loose declamation of which a majority of "popular" lectures are at present composed. Let the experiment be tried.

PROBABLY if North Carolina had more and better educational facilities, she would have fewer Ku-Klux. The Library of her State University, for instance, has been accumulating ever since 1789, and is now by far the largest in the State, yet it contains only seven thousand volumes, of which two thousand are Patent Office reports and other documents of an official character, while a large portion of the remainder are antiquated text-books which have gone into complete disuse. She sends appeals to the North for assistance in replenishing the scant shelves in her chief institution; but as to whether books or bayonets are most needed just at present there is a great difference of opinion. As a general thing we are of it is safe to conclude that when the marauder is at home the schoolmaster is abroad, and no better evidence of her need of knowledge can be afforded than the lawlessness under which she at present suffers. We are therefore in favor of the books.

COINCIDENT with the Presidential election in Mexico, which is near at hand, a revolution is highly probable, which report is to be received as a matter of course. But that country cannot always go on so, and probably it is about time for the United States to begin to look about with reference to it. We don't particularly need it; but on this head about as much can be said as ever was said as was ever uttered in favor of Alaska, or can be urged why we should acquire San Domingo. Besides, we needn't bother ourselves about treaty or pay—all we need do is to go and take the country; and for this job there would be no difficulty in getting men. "Emigration Societies" would do it all. Since annexation is the word, why not Of Mexico it can be said it joins us—and are we not going to have all that joins?

THE third volume of Lord Brougham's autobiography has just been published. It comes down to 1781, when Brougham had just made up his mind to go into politics. He was a prodigy from the very first. We do not read of him that, like Duke Gloster, he was born with teeth, or sent into the breathing world in such a hurry as to forget to shave and wash up, "but his mother has recorded the fact that when eight months and two weeks old, he "spoke several words distinctly;" and we know that at the age of fifteen he wrote a very elaborate Latin composition of Light, which gained the prize adjudged to that subject by a German University; and that at twenty-four he assisted in establishing the Edinburgh *Review*. The first volume is prefaced by the following characteristic instructions to his literary executor:

> "Before the autobiography can be published, you must see that it is arranged chronologically.
>
> "If (writing from memory) I have made mistakes in dates, or in proper names, let such be corrected; but the *narrative* is to be published AS I HAVE WRITTEN IT.
>
> "If alone am answerable for all its statements, faults and omissions. I will have no editor or reviser to alter or rewrite what I desire shall be published, AS EXACTLY AS I CAN TELL IT MYSELF."

One of the innumerable eccentricities of Lord Brougham was his whimsical profession of gratitude for the good fortune which befel him before he was born, in the death of the lady to whom his father was engaged to be married. Lord Brougham always affected to shudder at its narrow escape from having that lady for his mother, and to the day of his death professed a belief that if he had been born of the proposed marriage he should have resembled in the state of respectable mediocrity and obscurity which had characterized all his previous ancestors. The autobiography will doubtless be at once reproduced in this country.

"THE Hub neglects its heroes. Lowell lectures at Cambridge to such a wretched apology for an audience as he never had before in Concord, and Emerson utters his golden sentences at the same seat of learning to not more than seventy persons all told, including professors, undergraduates and other non-paying persons."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

This is a *non sequitur*. No "neglect" is necessarily involved. We think it was Plato who once, in Athens, delivered a course of twelve lectures, the auditiences in attendance upon which grew "fine by degrees and beautifully less," until, at the period of the concluding lecture, the number of hearers had dwindled down to a dozen. Plato, however, so far from feeling discouraged, took it as a high compliment, congratulating himself that he had the quintessence of the wisdom and moral worth of Athens in attendance before him. The modern Plato probably comes to profit more by the occasion when inspecting the modern Athens. Whatever exceptions may be taken to Emerson's philosophic and theologic theories, it is to be said for him that he has never been a hireling or a hunter of popular applause, whether on platforms or otherwise, but through his books and from the rostrum has delivered what he held to be truth, out of the simple love of it.

"IS England the have courses of scientific lectures for workingmen at a penny each; and printed reports of the lectures, revised by the authors, are sold at the same price. A second series of the six lectures in the Hulme Town Hall included one by Huxley on Coral and Coral Reefs, and one each by Roscoe and Huggins on Spectrum Analysis."

Why could not a similar course of scientific lectures for people of the same class be inaugurated next season in Pittsburgh? Of course the rate of admittance would be higher than in England, but we believe that if a series of lectures on scientific subjects, popularized so as to fall within the comprehension of persons of limited education, were to be delivered, say at twenty-five cents admission, it would "pay" in many other ways besides a pecuniary sense. A large number of our mechanics and workingmen would be glad to attend such a course; and it would be vastly more beneficial than the tawdry rhetoric and loose declamation of which a majority of "popular" lectures are at present composed. Let the experiment be tried.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

DENNIS BRUYEA, a wealthy resident and one of the oldest inhabitants of Long Island, caused his own death a few days since by taking a large dose of laudanum. He was in the habit of taking the drug "to quiet his nerves," and boasted that he could drink half a glass of laudanum without receiving any injury. On Monday last, however, after taking his usual dose, he suddenly became ill and soon died.

The papers published in the United States on the auxiliary plan number six hundred and seventy-four. The first and fourth pages are printed by a publishing company and expressed to the editors.

It is intimated that it will take but $250,000 to complete the Washington monument at Washington, D. C.

It is a curious chronological fact that Lent began this year on Washington's birthday, and will end on the anniversary of Lee's surrender.

In the North German Confederation there were 21,350,000 Protestants and 8,175,000 Catholics; in the new Empire there are 24,580,000 Protestants and 13,580,000 Catholics; the relative proportion being raised from three to eight, to two to three.

Litigation in the settlement of the estates of a deceased citizen of Troy was summarily ended a few days since by the discovery of his will in the false bottom of a bureau, which had been sent to a cabinet maker for repairs.

Water pipes in Buffalo, under the Holly system, are required to be strong enough to resist a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

An English inventor claims the production of a microscopical writing machine, by which the entire contents of the Bible can be written twenty-two times in the space of